DESCRIPTION AMENDMENTS

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 20, to read as follows:

Figure 2 illustrates a simple example of a construction according to the invention seen from above with the locking arrangement installed in the door 1 and the door ~~frame 2,~~ frame 2. In the example of figure 2 the lock unit 4 is installed in the door and the counter part 26 is installed in the door frame. The first locking element, i.e. the gripping bracket 22, is fastened to the lock unit (the body thereof) and the second ~~lock unit,~~ locking element, i.e. gripping bracket 23, is fastened to the counter part. In the situation illustrated in the figure, with the door closed in the door opening, the gripping brackets 22, 23 are overlapping each other.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 9, to read as follows:

The locking of the acting element can be achieved by means of a safety catch, pressing the rear surface of the acting element. The safety catch is used for achieving the controlled support of the acting element. The safety catch is a means for locking the acting element into a certain position, in this case the front position. Thus, the external force acting on the acting element does not move the safety catch to another position. In this position the safety catch is said to be on. In more detail, the safety catch comprises a reel part 25, pressing the acting element. If the safety catch is not on (off), i.e. the reel does not firmly press the rear surface of the acting element (410, e.g. Figure 4) when the door is pulled open the second locking element 23 presses on the acting element, whereby the reel does not firmly support and the acting element is allowed to move towards its withdrawn position. Simultaneously, the gap between the first locking element 22 and the acting element widens and the second locking element is allowed to exit the gap. Thus, the door 1 can be opened. In other words, when the acting element is in the front position, the safety catch is on and the locking elements are overlapping, the locking is closed. When the safety catch is off while the acting element is still in the front position and the locking elements are overlapping, the locking is open, in which state a force acting on the locking elements or the counter part, separating the

units, will ~~pull~~ push the second locking element from the gap, whereby the second locking element will simultaneously pull the acting element into the withdrawn position, and whereby the ~~other~~ second free end moves past the first free end.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 14, to read as follows:

The bevelled surfaces 35, 38 make it easier for the brackets to overlap when the door is being closed. The curved surface 39, on the other hand, will ensure that there's always an effective contact surface between the ~~second~~ first locking element and the second locking element, if there's an attempt at opening the door. When the locking is on, the acting element 21 can not move to the withdrawn position, but its gripping bracket 34 presses the second locking element 32 upon opening the door, the second locking element correspondingly being pushed against the first locking element 31. It can be seen from Figure 3 that the form of the acting element and the two locking elements can have an effect on the operability of the locking arrangement. Additionally, it can be seen that it is preferable for the fastening of the second locking element to the counter part to be, e.g. a hinged fastening 33, whereby a certain movement of the second locking element is allowed. The second locking element could also be manufactured from a resilient material, whereby the hinged fastening or the like fastening is not necessary, as the locking element itself allows a certain movement. The material can be resilient in only a certain part of the locking element, such as the bottom of the locking element.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 8, to read as follows:

Part of the force F is ~~moved~~ transmitted via the friction surface 76 to the body of the lock unit. The operability of the lock can be ~~effected on~~ influenced by means of the properties of the friction surface. If the friction coefficient of the friction surface is small, the acting element moves easier when opening the door, but simultaneously a larger force acts on the safety catch. The larger the force acting on the safety catch, the more energy is needed to open the lock, i.e. moving the safety catch off. This is important in for

example panic situations (note the above-mentioned panic exit regulations). If, on the other hand, the friction coefficient of the friction ~~piece~~ surface is larger, a larger part of the force of opening the door is used on the friction surface, whereby less energy is needed for moving the safety catch. In practical solutions the friction coefficient is preferably about 0.3. The friction surface is on the side of the acting arm acting as a support surface as the opening force acts on the gripping bracket of the acting element, while the friction surface and the support surface are in contact with each other during the said opening force F. The opening force is essentially on the level of the gripping surface of the acting element. Structurally the friction surface can be a part of the actual structure of the lock body, acting element or a friction piece fastened to the body or the acting element.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 11, to read as follows:

In closer detail, the transmission ~~screw~~ arm 84 is supported by its other end to the screw thread of the transmission screw and hinged by its central part to the transferring arm 112, whereby the power, if any, rotating the screw will move the other end of the transmission arm in the screw thread, as a result of which the movement of the transmission arm will move the transferring arm, whereby the arm of the safety catch will also move. In this example, the transmission screw is connected to the electric motor 91 via shaft 111. The electric motor produces the force, if any, rotating the screw. The electric motor can also be connected to a control unit. Typically, the control unit controls the operation of the motor in response to external signals, which can be control signals, signals indicating a panic situation or the like. The transmission screw can alternatively or additionally be connected to a mechanical power apparatus.

Rewrite the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 21, to read as follows:

The drive wheel comprises a central hole and a drive hole 2616. The worm wheel 2611 comprises a central pin 2613, a drive pin 2612 and a gear cutting 291 on the edge of the wheel. The drive wheel 2614 is attached to the worm wheel 2611 so that the drive pin 2612 penetrates

to the drive hole 2616 and the central pin 2613 to the central hole. The edges of the worm wheel cover the edges to the drive ~~wheels~~ wheel. Figure 30 shows the drive and worm wheels. A spring 2617 is situated between the wheels. The spring is put around the central pin 2613 of the worm wheel and the first ~~end the spring~~ end of the spring is attached to the worm wheel and the second end to the drive wheel as showed in figures 27 - 29.